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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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COFFEE
FCOF 3-63
September 1963

1963-64 COFFEE CROP

UP SLIGHTLY

The Foreign Agricultural Service's second (October) estimate of the 1963-64 world coffee crop places total production at 66.2 million bags and exportable production at 52.2 million. This is 0.5 percent larger than the 1962-63 world crop of 65.8 million bags.

Total world trade in coffee for 1962-63 (October-September) is estimated at about 47 million bags, compared with approximately 46 million bags in 1961-62. United States imports of green coffee for July-June 1962-63 amounted to 23.6 million bags, or 3.8 percent larger than in the preceding 12 months.

Production

North America: The 1963-64 North American crop is forecast at 10.6 million bags, with 7.7 million exportable. This is an increase of 800,000 bags and 700,000 bags, respectively, over corresponding estimates for 1962-63. Some increase in production is expected in nearly all the major producing countries, with significant rises in Mexico, Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

Costa Rica's 1963-64 crop is expected to be substantially larger than the record 1962-63 outturn, in spite of some losses from volcanic ash deposits and a heavier than normal infestation of red spider.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report of September 1963.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1963-64 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1955/56-:	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	2nd estimate
	1959/60					1963-64
North America:						
Costa Rica	734	1,165	1,140	1,020	1,100	
Cuba	713	700	800	700	750	
Dominican Republic	549	500	600	550	650	
El Salvador	1,436	1,450	1,900	1,550	1,700	
Guatemala	1,357	1,500	1,650	1,735	1,750	
Haiti	600	425	725	650	700	
Honduras	321	275	365	415	425	
Mexico	1,716	2,100	2,350	2,150	2,400	
Nicaragua	376	485	440	485	475	
Panama	3/ 27	65	85	65	75	
Other <u>4/</u>	471	385	468	429	528	
Total North America	8,300	9,050	10,523	9,749	10,553	
South America:						
Brazil	28,300	29,000	35,000	27,000	26,000	
Colombia	7,360	7,700	7,800	7,500	7,700	
Ecuador	521	750	850	750	800	
Peru	324	525	710	775	800	
Venezuela	835	825	750	850	900	
Other <u>5/</u>	63	90	101	118	128	
Total South America	37,403	38,890	45,211	36,993	36,328	
Africa:						
Angola	1,443	2,750	2,800	3,100	3,100	
Burundi <u>6/</u>	---	---	---	300	200	
Cameroon <u>7/</u>	405	675	835	875	1,000	
Central African Republic	3/ 41	125	145	135	150	
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,195	900	900	950	1,000	
Ethiopia	946	1,100	1,200	1,280	1,350	
Guinea	8/ 114	200	235	215	225	
Ivory Coast	2,130	3,200	1,650	3,350	3,200	
Kenya	415	560	525	685	720	
Malagasy Republic	902	930	800	900	975	
Ruanda-Urundi <u>9/</u>	10/ 120	400	460	---	---	
Rwanda <u>6/</u>	---	---	---	200	125	
Tanganyika	375	495	400	470	500	
Togo	122	150	172	177	127	
Uganda	1,508	1,907	1,945	2,300	2,350	
Other <u>11/</u>	332	446	316	366	369	
Total Africa	10,048	13,838	12,383	15,303	15,391	
Asia and Oceania:						
India	712	1,000	765	900	1,000	
Indonesia	1,343	1,800	1,500	1,800	1,700	
Philippines	199	535	715	735	800	
Yemen	88	90	90	70	80	
Other <u>12/</u>	179	285	295	285	326	
Total Asia and Oceania	2,521	3,710	3,365	3,790	3,906	
World total production	58,272	65,488	71,482	65,835	66,178	

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1963-64 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	2nd estimate
	1955/56- 1959/60				1963-64
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	658	1,050	1,025	900	980
Cuba	207	100	200	100	100
Dominican Republic	421	375	450	400	500
El Salvador	1,327	1,350	1,800	1,425	1,575
Guatemala	1,158	1,300	1,440	1,525	1,540
Haiti	435	275	525	435	485
Honduras	262	225	290	340	350
Mexico	1,369	1,450	1,500	1,275	1,500
Nicaragua	334	443	395	440	430
Panama	3/ 10	20	40	20	25
Other 4/	208	287	183	137	178
Total North America	6,389	6,875	7,848	6,997	7,663
South America:					
Brazil	23,360	22,000	28,000	20,000	19,000
Colombia	6,550	7,000	6,800	6,500	6,600
Ecuador	422	500	650	550	600
Peru	251	415	600	650	665
Venezuela	472	425	350	400	425
Other 5/	44	40	50	67	77
Total South America	31,099	30,380	36,450	28,167	27,367
Africa:					
Angola	1,427	2,700	2,750	3,050	3,050
Burundi 6/	---	---	---	295	195
Cameroon 7/	396	660	820	855	980
Central African Republic	3/ 37	120	140	130	145
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,164	850	850	900	950
Ethiopia	841	935	1,030	1,100	1,170
Guinea	8/ 105	190	220	200	210
Ivory Coast	2,063	3,150	1,600	3,300	3,150
Kenya	399	545	505	665	700
Madagascar Republic	812	840	700	800	875
Ruanda-Urundi 9/	10/ 118	390	390	---	---
Rwanda 6/	---	---	---	195	120
Tanganyika	369	485	450	460	490
Togo	121	148	170	175	125
Uganda	1,454	1,895	1,933	2,287	2,337
Other 11/	308	406	284	334	337
Total Africa	9,614	13,314	11,842	14,746	14,834
Asia and Oceania:					
India	223	450	315	400	500
Indonesia	1,120	1,600	1,300	1,600	1,500
Philippines	---	---	---	---	50
Yemen	74	80	80	60	70
Other 12/	63	140	150	175	181
Total Asia and Oceania	1,480	2,270	1,845	2,235	2,301
World exportable production	48,582	52,839	57,985	52,145	52,165

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coast-wise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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With less than usual damage from insects and disease, the Dominican Republic's 1963-64 crop may show a marked increase over 1962-63. Weather conditions have been good in Haiti and since this is an "up" year in the coffee cycle, the 1963-64 crop is expected to be larger than last year's.

The 1963-64 crop in El Salvador is expected to be significantly larger than that of 1962-63 but still below the record 1961-62 outturn. The crop will be early and perhaps more costly to harvest, especially if rains last well into the picking season.

Guatemala's 1963-64 crop is likely to be somewhat higher than that of 1962-63. Apparently, dry weather in May did not prevent berries from setting. The 1963-64 Honduras crop is still forecast at record levels. The use of more commercial fertilizers and new trees coming into production is expected to offset a tendency toward lower production after two good years.

Mexico's production in 1963-64 should be substantially larger than the low level reached in 1962-63. The 1962-63 coffee crop is revised downward to 2,150,000 bags. Shipments fell off sharply in May and June, apparently reflecting a tightening supply situation. The disappointingly low yields are said to be due partly to cyclical bearing and frost damage. In addition, nearly 50,000 acres of marginal coffee land (producing about 75,000 bags) are reported to have been retired from production.

This being the "off" year for Nicaragua, the 1963-64 crop may be slightly below the previous year's. Panama's 1963-64 crop should regain most of the dropoff which occurred in 1962-63.

South America: The total 1963-64 South American crop is presently forecast at 36.3 million bags, with 27.4 million being exportable. This is slightly below total production and exportable production estimates for 1962-63.

Brazil's 1963-64 crop is estimated at 26 million bags. The 1962 frost in Parana resulted in some reduction in the crop. The exportable crop is estimated at 19 million bags. Frost and cold weather blanketed much of Parana's coffee area in early August. Also, the drought is expected to reduce the 1964-65 harvest. Reports now indicate that damage to coffee trees by brush fires in Brazil was not as great as previously indicated. The contribution quota for the 1963-64 coffee crop has been placed at U.S. \$19 per bag of 60 kilograms.

The 1963-64 Colombian crop is reported moderately above that of the previous year. Some higher yielding varieties are coming into production and improvements are being made in cultivating practices. Also, there is a greater use of fertilizers. Continued excessive rainfall into June and July has lowered the 1962-63 crop below earlier expectations.

A moderate recovery is expected for Ecuador's crop in 1963-64. Practically all of Ecuador's coffee is harvested from mid-June until September, and with limited storage, exported as soon as possible.

Peru's 1963-64 crop may exceed the 1962-63 outturn by about 4 percent. Lack of credit at reasonable terms is reported to be restricting expansion by many of the growers.

Exceptionally favorable climatic conditions in Venezuela along with the heavy flowering of trees reported earlier should result in another good crop in 1963-64. This indicates some increase in exportable availabilities for 1963-64. A larger percentage of the increase, however, will probably be used for domestic consumption.

Africa: Coffee production in Africa for 1963-64 is presently estimated at 15.4 million bags with 14.8 million exportable. These estimates compare with 15.3 million bags production and 14.7 million exportable for 1962-63.

The 1963-64 Angolan crop is expected to be about the same as in the previous year. Although most of Angola's coffee is produced on large plantations, the share grown by native Africans on relatively small holdings is increasing.

Indications are that the 1963-64 crop for both Burundi and Rwanda will be considerably below 1962-63 outturns, due to excessive rain and the failure on the part of some growers to fully develop and cultivate their holdings. The price relationship between coffee and other commodities, such as cloth and similar soft goods, has not been favorable to coffee producers. Coffee production in 1963-64 for the Cameroons, Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo should be somewhat larger than in 1962-63.

Ethiopia's 1963-64 crop is estimated at 5 percent higher than in 1962-63. Additional coffee areas are being tapped as construction of access roads under the 3rd Highway Program continues. Ethiopia has acceded to the International Coffee Agreement under a provisional basic export quota of 1,020,000 bags.

Production in 1963-64 in the Ivory Coast, Africa's largest producer, may be nearly as large as the record 1962-63 harvest. Prices for Ivory Coast coffee in 1963 have averaged considerably higher than last year and the value of coffee exports should be well above the \$75 million received in 1962.

Kenya's 1963-64 crop is estimated slightly larger than the preceding year. Shipments to "new markets" of coffee surplus to Kenya's 1962-63 export quota have been at a high level. In the first seven months (October 1962-April 1963), well over 50,000 bags have gone to new markets compared with less than 8,500 bags last year. Prospects remain good for a somewhat larger 1963-64 crop in Tanganyika than in 1962-63.

The Malagasy Republic's 1963-64 crop is still estimated at 975,000 bags compared with 900,000 bags in 1962-63.

A new record Uganda crop is expected in 1963-64. Increasing efforts are being made by the Government and trade to find new market outlets and to persuade Ugandans to drink more of their own coffee. Reportedly, the Coffee Board has appointed agents in some 30 countries which are not traditional buyers of Uganda coffee. The countries are in the Middle and Far East, Africa, and Europe.

Asia and Oceania: Total estimated production for Asia and Oceania for 1963-64 remains at 3.9 million bags, with 2.3 million exportable. The 1963-64 production exceeds the 1962-63 area total by approximately 3 percent.

India's 1963-64 crop is expected to be up about 10 percent from 1962-63, with practically all of the increase being available for export. It is likely, however, that Indonesia's 1963-64 production and exportables will both be down about 100,000 bags from bumper 1962-63 levels. Philippine production is expected up in 1963-64 as is Yemen's. It is reported that about 80 percent of Yemen's 1962 exports went to the Soviet Bloc, mainly the USSR.

Exportable production estimates for some of the smaller producing countries for 1963-64 (with comparable 1962-63 data in parentheses), in bags of 132.276 pounds, are as follows: Bolivia - 20,000 (20,000); British Guiana - 4,000 (4,000); Paraguay - 45,000 (35,000); Surinam - 8,000 (8,000); Cape Verde - 2,000 (2,000); Comores Islands - 1,000 (1,000); Dahomey - 33,000 (33,000); Gabon - 17,000 (16,000); Ghana - 48,000 (43,000); Liberia - 24,000 (29,000); Nigeria - 18,000 (18,000); Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) - 13,000 (11,000); Sao Tome and Principe - 6,000 (6,000); Sierra Leone - 65,000 (65,000); Spanish Guinea - 110,000 (110,000).

World Trade and Developments

World trade in green coffee for the 1962-63 October-September year is estimated at about 47 million bags, an increase of about 1 million bags over 1961-62. The United States annually takes about one-half of all coffee exported. Western Germany and France continue as the leading European markets.

The United States imported 23.6 million bags of green coffee in the year ended June 30, 1963, valued at \$936.4 million. This is an increase of 3.8 percent over the volume of 1961-62 imports, but a decrease of 1 percent in value. Imports from Brazil during July-June 1962-63 were 8.5 million bags while 4.1 million bags were imported from Colombia. Imports from African countries during the same 12-month period totaled 5.3 million bags, continuing the upward trend of recent years. Re-exports of green coffee from the United

States during July-June 1962-63 totaled 533,078 bags, as compared with 460,499 bags in the previous year.

Total inventories of green coffee held by roasters, importers, and dealers in the United States, as of June 30, 1963, amounted to 3,435,000 bags compared with 3,050,000 bags a year earlier. Total U.S. roastings for the first 6 months of 1963 were 11,486,000 bags or about 90,000 bags over January-June 1962. These totals include roastings for soluble use of 2,030,000 bags and 2,095,000 bags, respectively.

World coffee stocks on September 30, 1963, were estimated at about 70 million bags, after allowing for 4 million bags of Brazil's expurgo (low grade) coffee reportedly used for extraction of caffeine and oil. This compares with estimated stocks of 68 million a year earlier. World requirements for coffee in 1963-64 will probably be about 4 million bags less than production.

New York spot coffee prices, end of September 1963, were at about 33.50 cents per pound for Santos 4s, 39.00 cents for Colombians, and 29.50 cents for Ambriz AAs, the latter showing a continuation of the general upward movement in Robusta prices in 1963. Comparable spot prices for the preceding quarter (end of June 1963) were 34.75 cents for Santos, 39.62 cents for Colombians, and 27.75 cents per pound for Ambriz AAs.

The first meeting of the International Coffee Council was held in August. Country export quotas for 1963-64 were set at 99 percent of basic quotas, or 45,732,622 bags. Total 1963-64 exports to nonquota markets are expected to total about 1.7 million bags.

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. gross import requirements by country of origin
(1 million bags of 132.276 pounds)

Area of origin	Average		1961	1962	1963 1/		Est. 1963
	1951-55	(Per- cent)			Jan.-June	July-Dec.	
Brazil	8.82	45	8.71	39	9.09	37	3.86
Africa and Asia	1.55	8	4.69	21	5.42	22	2.91
<u>Mild coffees:</u>							
Colombia	4.83	25	4.02	18	4.33	18	1.52
Other South America	0.70	3	0.89	4	1.15	5	.40
Mexico and Central America	3.29	17	3.57	16	3.91	16	2.12
Caribbean	0.47	2	0.45	2	.57	2	.20
Total milds	9.29	47	8.93	40	9.96	41	4.24
Total world	19.66	100	22.33	100	24.47	100	11.01

1/ Revised.

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. gross imports for consumption by months, 1959-63
(bags of 132.276 pounds each)

Calendar year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
January	1,587,840	1,231,918	1,951,110	2,294,540	1,241,088
February	2,278,610	2,148,092	1,715,463	2,310,596	2,237,824
March	2,252,406	2,021,836	2,234,714	1,828,026	2,157,406
April	1,781,449	1,643,136	1,771,045	1,858,800	2,245,754
May	1,840,258	1,815,797	1,719,310	2,011,365	1,798,595
June	1,505,026	1,899,318	2,044,567	1,550,237	1,332,142
January - June ...	<u>11,245,589</u>	<u>10,760,097</u>	<u>11,436,209</u>	<u>11,853,564</u>	<u>11,012,809</u>
July	1,255,221	1,625,133	1,633,002	1,678,724	---
August	2,162,982	2,031,009	1,775,779	1,990,066	---
September	3,044,343	1,962,691	1,864,476	2,074,355	---
October	1,472,339	2,066,741	1,934,063	2,075,289	---
November	1,623,384	1,827,269	1,604,276	2,256,765	---
December	2,368,647	1,827,996	2,084,712	2,542,413	---
July - December ...	<u>11,926,916</u>	<u>11,340,839</u>	<u>10,896,308</u>	<u>12,617,612</u>	<u>(11,800,000)</u>
January - December	23,172,505	22,100,936	22,332,517	24,471,176	(22,812,809)

Fiscal year	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
July - December ...	10,140,259	11,926,916	11,340,839	10,896,308	12,617,612
January - June ...	<u>11,245,589</u>	<u>10,760,097</u>	<u>11,436,209</u>	<u>11,853,564</u>	<u>11,012,809</u>
July - June	21,385,848	22,687,013	22,777,048	22,749,872	23,630,421

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary. July-December 1963 Foreign Agricultural Service estimate.

United States Bureau of Census.

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. estimated import requirements, annual 1960-63
(1 million bags of 132.276 pounds)

Calendar year:	Semi-annual	1960	1961	1962	1963
January - June:					
Total consumption	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.4	
Net stock change	- 0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2	- 0.6	
Net imports	<u>10.5</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>10.8</u>	
July - December:					
Total consumption	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.5	
Net stock change	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 1.0	---	
Net imports	<u>11.3</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>11.5</u>	
Calendar year:					
Total consumption	21.9	22.3	22.8	22.9	
Net stock change	- 0.1	- 0.4	+ 1.2	- 0.6	
Net imports	<u>21.8</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>22.3</u>	

Fiscal year summary	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Total consumption	21.7	22.2	22.5	22.8
Net stock change	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Net imports	<u>22.1</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>23.2</u>

Note: Total consumption: Civilian and military disappearance, plus manufactured coffee for consumption.

Net stock change: All coffees, green or roasted, except imports not yet entered for consumption.

Net imports: Total receipts from territories and imports into continental United States minus exports and re-exports.

COFFEE: Annual export quotas under the International Coffee Agreement and their distribution by quarters, 1963-64
(Bags of 132.276 pounds)

Exporting members	Basic quota	Adjustment: 1/ : cent :	99 percent	October-December			October-March			October-June			October-September			
				Per- cent :		Bags	Per- cent :		Bags	Per- cent :		Bags	Per- cent :		Bags	
				20,000	20,000	25	5,000	50	50	8,910,000	75	75	13,365,000	100	100	
Bolivia.	20,000		17,820,000	5,951,167	25	4,455,000	50	50	2,975,584	75	75	4,463,375	100	100	5,951,167	
Brazil.	18,000,000		17,820,000	1,487,192	25	1,487,192	50	50	235,125	75	75	705,375	100	100	940,500	
Colombia.	6,011,280		940,500	20	188,100	25	188,100	55	55	517,275	80	80	752,400	100	100	940,500
Congo (Leopoldville).	700,000	950,000	940,500	20	188,100	20	188,100	50	50	99,000	75	75	148,500	100	100	198,100
Costa Rica.	950,000		940,500	20	188,100	20	188,100	55	55	328,185	85	85	429,165	100	100	504,900
Cuba.	200,000		50b,900	35	176,715	65	176,715	65	65	245,916	50	50	273,240	100	100	546,480
Dominican Republic 2/	425,000	510,000	510,000	30	163,944	45	163,944	45	45	849,123	80	80	1,132,164	100	100	1,115,205
Ecuador.	552,000		510,000	30	1,415,205	30	1,424,562	60	60	585,684	80	80	807,840	100	100	1,009,800
El Salvador.	1,429,500		1,020,000	13	131,274	58	131,274	58	58	798,633	80	80	1,064,844	100	100	1,331,055
Ethiopia.	850,000		1,020,000	13	1,331,055	30	399,317	60	60	299,376	80	80	399,168	100	100	498,960
Guatemala.	1,344,500		1,344,500	30	498,960	30	498,960	30	30	28,215	45	45	126,968	80	80	282,150
Haiti.	420,000	504,000	504,000	28	282,150	10	89,100	45	45	160,380	75	75	267,300	100	100	356,400
Honduras.	285,000		360,000	25	356,400	25	291,060	50	50	582,120	75	75	873,180	100	100	1,164,240
India.	1,176,000		1,176,000	25	1,164,240	25	268,904	55	55	821,651	80	80	1,195,128	100	100	1,443,910
Indonesia.	1,509,000		1,493,910	18	419,100	10	419,100	10	419,100	428,945	80	80	331,927	100	100	414,909
Mexico.	11.		11.	18,000	18,000	25	18,000	50	50	9,000	75	75	13,500	100	100	18,000
Nicaragua.				4,302,125	4,259,104	25	1,064,776	55	55	2,342,507	80	80	3,407,283	100	100	4,259,104
Nigeria.				340,000	415,000	10	410,850	15	15	61,628	40	40	164,340	100	100	410,850
ONCAF 3/				26,000	25,740	25	6,435	50	50	12,870	75	75	19,305	100	100	25,740
OCIRU 4/				580,000	574,260	30	172,260	45	45	258,390	55	55	315,810	100	100	574,200
Panama.				2,188,648	2,166,762	27.5	595,860	55	55	1,191,719	75	75	1,625,072	100	100	2,166,762
Peru.				65,000	64,350	10	6,435	40	40	25,740	80	80	51,480	100	100	64,350
Portugal (Angola).				435,458	431,103	30	129,331	60	60	258,662	80	80	344,882	100	100	431,103
Sierra Leone.				44,000	43,560	10	4,356	30	30	13,068	80	80	34,848	100	100	43,560
Tanganyika.				1,887,737	1,866,860	23	429,838	55	55	1,027,873	75	75	1,401,645	100	100	1,868,860
Trinidad & Tobago.				516,835	511,667	30	153,500	60	60	307,000	80	80	409,334	100	100	511,667
Uganda.				475,000	470,250	25	117,563	60	60	282,150	80	80	376,200	100	100	470,250
Venezuela.				45,530,183	46,194,183	24.6	11,253,801	51.6	51.6	23,584,572	75.7	75.7	34,613,025	100	100	45,732,622

1/ Footnotes (a) and (b) of Annex A of the Agreement and Resolution ICC-Res. 3 (E)

2/ Adjusted in accordance with Resolution ICC-1-Res. 20 (E)

3/ The African and Malagasy Coffee Organization representing Cameroon; Central African Republic; Congo (Brazzaville); Congo (Ivory Coast); Malagasy Republic; and Togo.

4/ Rwanda and Burundi.

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